

# The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 21, NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1960



THE COMMANDER'S FARM



# Editorial

## Farmers Should Support Own Processing Facilities

**M**ARKETING has long presented farmers with one of their most difficult problems. The usual market situation in agriculture — many producers selling to a few buyers — has given rise to a lopsided balance of power on the side of the buyers. This is a difficult problem to solve. As long as anyone has the freedom to start farming or as long as our capacity for food production exceeds our capacity to consume, farmers will probably be forced to sell in what is potentially a buyers' market.

Various governments have tried to rectify the situation by providing legislation for producer marketing boards and other schemes which force some kind of order in a chaotic market. In the hulabaloo of the past few years co-operatives have been more or less out of the news. Their plodding progress, dependent as it is on voluntary support, didn't appear to be as effective or as immediate as did that of producer marketing boards in the struggle for a more equal division of power in the marketplace.

Experience with producer marketing boards has shown that their effectiveness, from the farmer point of view, hinges almost completely on the amount of government support they receive and on the attitude of the government-appointed individuals charged with supervising their operations and with arbitrating disputed points in sales contracts. Also, most sales contracts are for a year only and some are for much shorter periods. This tends to deprive the industries concerned of any long term stability. Since producer marketing boards are so closely and directly dependent on the government of the day, a change in political fortunes may influence their operations. Besides these weaknesses, there is one inherent weakness which is amply illustrated by the hog marketing situation in Ontario. For some commodities the in-

fluence of marketing boards may be quite restricted due to lack of facilities to actively engage in the market processes.

Co-operatives, even though dependent on voluntary support, are not so open to the winds of political fortune or the whims of government. Given good management, they operate in the marketing process where they can be most effective. They tend, once established, to fix a norm below which competition dares not go. By so doing they introduce some stability into the market and they also assure that marketing processes adapt to new techniques.

This has not always been the case. Poor management has combined with the best of co-operative spirit to shatter some illusions. Poor management unsupported by membership has wrecked other co-operatives. A few co-ops were the victims of circumstances over which they had no control. Some were, and there are still a few, too small to be effective. Co-operative management today is usually as good as that to be found anywhere in business. The larger co-ops have the best obtainable — shrewd, well-informed men dedicated to providing the utmost service for members.

And the records of the past few years verify these statements. In 1959 Canadian co-ops handled 75 per cent of dairy products, 30 per cent of livestock, 59 per cent of grains and major proportions of many other farm products. In ten years local farm co-operatives in Quebec have consolidated their positions and increased their volume by about 55 per cent. The Cooperative Federee de Quebec has doubled its volume of business in the past seven years. Quebec co-ops now handle well over 25 per cent of all agricultural products in the Province. Co-ops process about 30 per cent of our livestock, 25 per cent of our poultry, 35 per cent of our

dairy products and 25 per cent of our fresh fruits. They also can beans, peas, tomatoes, apples and juices. The Federee is the second largest meat packer in Quebec and ranks fourth in Canada.

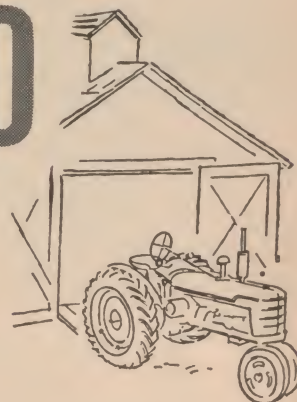
This record is ample evidence that farmers can and in many cases are doing their own marketing — including all those processes needed to put the finished goods in the store. It means that co-ops can do just as good a marketing job as any other organization and can protect farmer interests at the same time. If co-ops have been able to do this much in the past few years without any extra special government support, think what they might do if supported as marketing boards have been by the farmers and the government. But alas! We are still waiting for the federal co-operative legislation recommended by the Royal Commission on the Price Spreads of Food Products.

Marketing boards have a place. There are certain circumstances where at present producer marketing boards are the only realistic means whereby farmers can counterbalance concentrated buying power. However, if farmers are ever to have a strong and stable influence in the markets, it appears they will have to own the facilities and do their own marketing. That Quebec farmers are already well started on this road was pointed up when researchers from the Farmer Co-operative Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture studied the Cooperative Federee and its operations and published a report for the information, guidance and challenge of American co-operators. Quebec farmers could easily do away with some of their marketing chores and headaches by providing more support and taking more interest in their co-operatives. Quebec co-ops have proved that they can successfully process and market any farm product. They ought to be given the necessary support and opportunity.





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*The Macdonald Farm Journal is a monthly publication of  
Macdonald College, McGill University.*

*All communications should be sent to Macdonald Farm Journal,  
Macdonald College, Quebec.*

*Authorized as second class mail,  
Post Office Department, Ottawa.*

## REVISED ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE MACDONALD FARM JOURNAL

Effective May 1, 1959

Published by Macdonald College, Que.  
Issued monthly, 15th. Closing date  
5th. One year for \$1.00 or 3 years  
for \$2.00.

General Advertising Rates: (Ag.  
Comm. — 15%; c.d. 2%)

Per agate line (14 lines to the inch)

Casual .....	26¢
1,000 lines (per year) .....	25¢
3,000 lines (per year) .....	24¢
5,000 lines (per year) .....	22.5¢
per column inch .....	\$3.64
per page .....	\$109.20
Color (extra per page) .....	\$35.00

### Mechanical Requirements:

Type page: 6 $\frac{3}{8}$  ins. wide x 10 ins.  
deep

Trim size: 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  ins. wide x 11 ins.  
deep

Column width: 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  ins. (13 picas)

Number of columns — 3

Halftone screen: 110-120.

Editor and Advertising Manager:

L. G. Young, Macdonald College,  
Que.

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Male	Mrs. T. Stuart, Tutira Farm, Arundel	Erwin Watson, Bury
Female	Mrs. T. Stuart Tutira Farm, Arundel	Harley Asker, Bury
HEREFORD		
Male	Green Hills Farm, Lennoxville	Tom Parsons, Island Brook
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*Grand Champion Steer* — Dr. R. G. McCall, Lachute.  
*Reserve Grand Champion Steer* — Tutira Farm,  
Arundel.

*Grand Champion Lamb* — Howard Majury, Lennoxville.

*Reserve Grand Champion Lamb* — Howard Majury, Lennoxville.

*Champion Pen of three hogs* — Otis Fowler, Kingsbury.

*Topselling price for beef* — Grand Champion Steer sold at \$1.25 per lb.

*Average for sale* — 97 steers at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  cts. per lb.

*Topselling price for lamb* — \$3.25 per lb.

*Average for sale (lamb)* 48 cts. per lb.

*Topselling price for hogs* — \$1.20 per lb. dressed weight.

*Average for sale (hogs)* — 58 cts. per lb.

## 4-H Classes

Champion Angus Heifer — Jimmy Brass, Lachute.  
Champion Hereford Heifer — Ruth Macdonald, Lennoxville.  
Champion Shorthorn Heifer — Bill Buckland, Bury.  
Champion Steer — Jimmy Brass, Lachute.  
Reserve Champion Steer — Wesley Jones, Tomifobia.

## Chanbay Sale

The auction of the Aberdeen Angus herd of Chanbay Farm, owned by E. G. Smith, of Magog, averaged \$750.83 per head. The 60 head sold for \$45,000.

## AGRICULTURAL MERIT WINNERS

Mr. Edgar Larose, Grenville, won the Gold Medal and the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit in the Better Farming Competition. He had 907.5 points out of 1,000. Mr. Armand Theoret, of Ste. Sophie, Terrebonne County, won the Silver Medal with 905 points out of 1,000. Mr. René Dubuc, of St. Isidore de la Prairie, won the Beginners' Competition.

## CANADIAN PLOUGHING CHAMPIONSHIP

*First* — W. Dickson, Brampton, Ont.; *Second* — Grant Wells, Stouffville, Ont.; *Third* — Albert Raymond, St. Benoit, Que. Canadian entries in the International Match 1961 to be held at Paris, France, will be W. Dickson and Albert Raymond.

## QUEBEC PLOUGHING CHAMPIONSHIP

*First* — Albert Raymond, St. Benoit; *Second* — René Renaud, St. Eustache.



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## Observations

### Blight Of The Future

**J**UST a few weeks ago we met a very presentable young man with a king-sized problem. He had been refused admission, he said, to the Diploma Course. We asked why. "I haven't enough education", was the straightforward answer. He confided that he wished now he had continued school. We suggested he return, but, as he rightly observed, after four years . . . well, how would you feel about returning to junior high school if you were four years older than your classmates.

Perhaps our friend's request to enter the Diploma Course will be reconsidered. Last year he would have been admitted but College authorities, realizing that the educational requirements of farming are increasing, raised the entrance requirements this year. If he isn't admitted, perhaps he will take a correspondence course so that he

will qualify next year. Perhaps . . .

Well, this example only serves to illustrate one of the greatest problems in America today — the too early drop-out of students from our high schools. It is becoming more acute as the post-war baby bulge hits the teen-age bracket. What can be done? Seems to us a little less veneration for tail fins and the almighty dollar and more respect for the human brain. Whose responsibility is it? The school authorities to some extent, but it seems to us the main responsibility rests with parents and our society. Let's hope no one in your family ever finds himself in the dilemma of this young man, but the odds are four to five that someone will.

### Lost His Head

The shooting season opened with its usual 'bang'. A chap lost his head about a mile from the College — got it blown off. Seems two hunters were out shooting ducks

in a boat. One swung his gun around quickly and hit his companion full in the face with duck shot. Oh well! Accidents will happen.

Seems a pity that people aren't just a little more careful. There'll be a lot of hunting accidents in the next few months — most if not all caused by carelessness. Probably farm buildings and stock will suffer most severely. If you hear of such damage, we'd be happy if you advised us also. Just send it to the Journal, Macdonald College, P. Q.

(Continued on page 14)

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# FORAGE EVALUATION

a perennial problem

by Prof. L. E. LLOYD

A new, speedy method of evaluating forages has been proposed by researchers at Macdonald College. It has already won international recognition among scientists concerned with this problem and promises to be very valuable to farmers. Prof. Lloyd tells what it is and why it is so important.

Prof. Lloyd (right)



Obtaining bacteria from an animal's stomach for the test tube fermentation. It doesn't hurt the animal — just makes it hungry. This steer should live to a ripe old age.

**D**AIRY cattle, beef cattle and sheep constitute the economically important species of ruminant animals in this and many other countries. Because a large portion of their normal ration consists of roughage as compared to concentrate material, one of the chief problems of those concerned with the feeding of these animals has been to find a way of accurately describing the feeding or nutritive value of the various forages that they consume. On looking back, this has not been an easy task.

Obviously, if we wish to know how good a mow of red clover hay will be for milk production, we can feed the hay to dairy cattle and record the amount of milk that is produced as a result of its feeding. However, if this hay does not live up to expectations, it is too late to do anything about it. Therefore, it is clear that any method of forage evaluation must be simple in nature and capable of completion in a short period of time.

## Chemical Analyses

A chemical analysis of the hay

would meet these requirements. For many years, researchers on a world-wide basis have chemically analyzed forages and attempted to relate their findings to animal performance as determined in actual feeding trials. The results of these attempts have always been discouraging. No one chemical entity, or combination of chemical entities, has yet been found which can be used with confidence to predict the nutrition value of that forage when fed to a ruminant.

Using data from one of our own feeding trials, it is easy to illustrate the type of ridiculous situation that may prevail if account is

taken only of chemical composition. Let us examine the analysis of the following samples, table 1, and attempt to decide which of the two would make a better feed.

Which sample would you choose? Many would say that there is little difference between the two, while some might choose Sample B because of its higher content of protein, fat and minerals. Actually, Sample A is timothy hay harvested on June 17, 1958 at Macdonald College, while Sample B is the analysis of the feces of sheep to whom Sample A had been fed! Obviously, we must look further than chemical analysis in evaluating forages.

## Forage Digestibility

The determination of the digestibility of various components of forages has been used by many as a measure of feeding value. The components with which we are most familiar include total digestible nutrients (TDN), digestible protein, digestible crude fiber or cellulose, and digestible dry matter. However, we have now reached the stage where we realize that digestibility data provide us only

TABLE I

Constituent analyzed	Sample A	Sample B
Gross Energy (Cals/gm) . . . . .	4.40	4.42
Crude Protein (%) . . . . .	10.0	11.2
Crude Fiber (%) . . . . .	27.8	28.4
Ether Extract — fat (%) . . . . .	1.9	2.8
Nitrogen-free Extract (%) . . . . .	46.1	39.6
Cellulose (%) . . . . .	31.0	31.1
Ash — minerals (%) . . . . .	6.6	12.2



with information on the potential of the forage after it has been consumed by the animal. They *do not* indicate the potential of the forage in the barn, silo or field. This latter information requires knowledge of how much of the forage the animal will actually consume, i.e. voluntary intake.

### Voluntary Intake

Farmers and experimenters alike have noted through the years differences in the voluntary intake of different species of forages. The effect of stage of maturity on forage intake is also well known, and the physical form in which the forage is fed (long vs. chopped vs. ground vs. pelleted) is becoming better recognized. In fact, recent work at Cornell University has suggested that forage appetite is an inherited characteristic in dairy cattle, which if so, would give us another factor to consider in the selection of breeding stock.

In spite of this knowledge, the use of voluntary intake as a measure of forage feeding value is a comparatively new proposal. As a result of some of our earlier findings, it became obvious that, as in the case of the digestible energy content of a forage, voluntary intake could not stand completely alone if storage nutritive value was to be described adequately. The logical conclusion was the consideration of these two factors together.

### The Nutritive Value Index

Having established the necessity of knowing something about both forage intake and the digestibility of its energy, the simplest way of combining these two characteristics into a single numerical term was to multiply one by the other. We have called the result of this multiplication the Nutritive Value Index (N.V.I.).

$N.V.I. = \text{Relative Forage Intake} \times \text{Digestibility of Energy}$ .

It should be noted that instead of voluntary intake, the term relative intake has been used. This is because the observed voluntary intake has to be corrected for differences in size of the animals consuming the material and then expressed as a percentage of the expected intake of a standard forage. In our feeding trials, the forages that show relative intake values of about 100 have energy digestion coefficients of about 70%. Thus, the Nutritive Value Index of our standard forage is  $100 \times 70\% = 70$ .

### Application of the N.V.I.

In Table 2, it should be noted that, while certain species of forages do not differ in respect to energy digestibility, their feeding potential as measured by the N.V.I. may be quite different as a result of accounting for differences in voluntary intake. The primary significance of Table 3 is to point out that the small reduction in energy digestibility that results from grinding forages is more than compensated for by increases in voluntary intake. The N.V.I. reflects the overall effect with good accuracy. Table 4 deals with the effect of stage of maturity of one forage species on its feeding value. In the case of timothy hay, advancing maturity results in a decline in both voluntary intake and energy digestibility. The N.V.I.'s in this case indicate that an immature grass hay may be nutritionally as valuable or even superior to many so-called good quality legume hays.

### Prediction of the N.V.I. of a Forage

It was mentioned earlier that any method of forage evaluation must be simple in nature and capable of completion in a short period of time. While the N.V.I. does appear to evaluate the feeding value of a forage with a considerable degree of accuracy, its determination requires animal feeding trials which are laborious and time-consuming. Therefore, the next step was to devise a rapid but precise method of predicting the N.V.I. of a forage without resorting to the use of actual feeding tests.

This was accomplished by means of a laboratory procedure in which, at least in part, the conditions in the first stomach (rumen) of the ruminant animal are duplicated. In general terms, the procedure includes the following steps. A given amount of liquor is taken from the rumen of a fistulated steer which

(Continued on page 12)

TABLE 2. Effect of Species on the N.V.I. of Artificially Cured Forages Fed in Chopped Form.

Species	Relative Intake (A)	% Digestibility of Energy (B)	Nutritive Value Index (A × B)
Red Clover.....	106	67	71
Birdsfoot Trefoil.....	99	63	62
Alfalfa.....	79	63	50
Bromegrass.....	71	60	43
Timothy.....	56	61	34
Oat Straw.....	25	49	12

TABLE 3. Effect of Physical Form on the N.V.I. of Two Artificially Cured Forages Fed at Two Stages of Maturity.

Species	Stage of maturity	Physical form	Relative Intake (A)	% Digest. of Energy (B)	Nutritive Value Index (A × B)
Red Clover	Early	Chopped	98	55	54
		Ground	132	54	71
	Late	Chopped	92	53	49
		Ground	120	50	60
Timothy	Early	Chopped	66	58	38
		Ground	91	52	47
	Late	Chopped	69	50	34
		Ground	88	49	43

TABLE 4. Effect of Stage of Maturity on the N.V.I. of Artificially Cured Timothy Hay.

Stage of Maturity of Timothy Hay	Relative Intake (A)	% Digestibility of Energy (B)	Nutritive Value Index (A × B)
Early bloom.....	115	65	75
Half Bloom.....	108	56	60
Full Bloom.....	90	51	46
Past Bloom.....	78	47	37



# GOLD MEDAL WINNER

by L. G. YOUNG

**T**HE 1960 winner of the Gold Medal for the Better Farming Competition, Mr. Edgar Larose, of Grenville, operates a dairy farm. Mr. Larose, whose farm has been in the Larose family for 135 years, has found that it pays to specialize and in the past few years his story has been one of increasing specialization. His road to success has not been an easy one even though looking out over his prosperous farm today one would not realize the difficulties he has faced since he began farming 43 years ago.

The Larose farm is situated to the right of No. 8 Highway proceeding from Lachute toward Hull. It is almost opposite the turnoff to Grenville and overlooks Grenville Bay. The home farm has 125 arpents under cultivation and 100 in bush. Another adjoining 100 acres is rented. The farm is laid out so that the fields run lengthwise between the road and the foot of the Laurentians. They are crossed by two low-lying areas which have, until very recently, created drainage problems.

Edgar Larose is the first Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit in Argenteuil County and he is also the first to win the honour without the help of a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Larose have no children and they have had to depend upon hired help. For the past 15 years this problem has been very minor since Mr. Leo Larose,

who lives next door, has worked for his brother. This has been a most satisfactory arrangement. Edgar Larose is quick to point out that his brother is very conscientious and would walk a mile to straighten up a leaning fence post.

Although Mr. Larose manages the outdoor farm operations the farm books and accounting are left to Mrs. Larose. It is she who determines whether the various operations are paying and is able to advise whether they should be discontinued or increased.

## Began With Mixed Farm

Life has not always been easy for the Larose family. Edgar Larose was an orphan at 14. A few months later he was struck down with polio. Although his polio was a severe handicap, he was undaunted and continued farming.

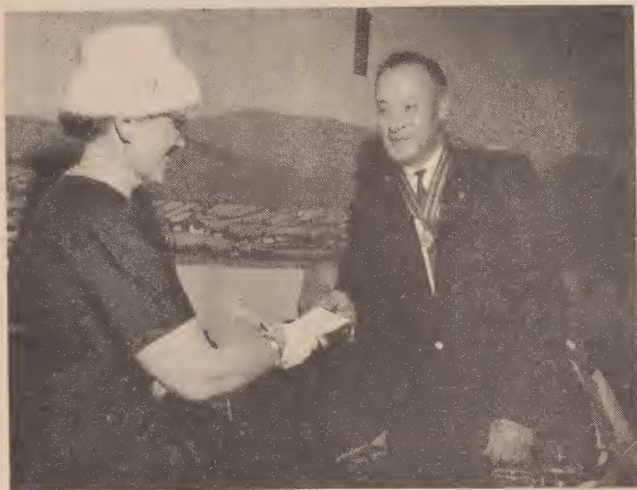
Until the early fifties the Larose farm was a mixed operation. There were hogs and hens and for a time Mr. Larose drove a school bus and in the wintertime used his horses to provide taxi service when roads were impassable for cars. The original herd of cattle was about 25 head of Ayrshires. For 24 years the Laroses bottled and delivered their milk. Mrs. Larose helped out by taking in boarders, a practice which she still continues.

The first major changes began to occur in 1947. At that time, influenced by a relative in Eastern Ontario, the changeover from

Ayrshires to Holsteins began. A little later the milk inspector advised that fluid milk standards and hog raising didn't mix well so the hogs disappeared from the farm. As more tractor-powered machinery became available, the five horses, long a pride of the farm, disappeared. Then about six years ago Mrs. Larose returned from a stay in hospital. When she learned how the hens were producing she did a few calculations and her suspicions were confirmed: the hens were losing money — so out they went!

## Holstein Herd Is Backbone

In 1954, shortly after the changeover from Ayrshires to Holsteins had been completed, the size of the dairy herd was increased. From 25 head it has gradually grown to the present herd of 70, of which 50 are milk cows. With this herd Mr. Larose plans to milk 36 to 38 cows year-round and is able to rest his cows once a year. Although only about 45% of the present Holstein herd has been registered, most of it is purebred. Mr. Larose has put great emphasis on his dairy herd and he now uses a Raymondale bull, a bull from the famous Fond Hope blood line, and various bulls from the A. I. Centre at Kemptville. Complete breeding and calving records are kept because the



Hon. Alcide Courcy presents the cheque which goes with the Gold Medal to Mrs. Larose for her part in winning the award. Husband, right, smiles happily.



Part of the Holstein herd which is the mainstay of the farm. Average production of the herd is more than twice that of the Province.





Above — Leo (left) and Edgar Larose as they take a breather during grain harvesting operations. Edgar owns the farm and has employed Leo for the past 15 years. For general view of farm see cover.

Right — Although Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Larose have no children, there are always some about the farm. Here Leo's son, Robert, feeds one of the healthy young Holstein heifers which will assure a good herd in the future.

(All photos on these pages courtesy Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs).



Mrs. Larose bringing her books up-to-date. Her calculations showed that the hens weren't paying, thus eliminating one of the weaknesses of the farm.



Commander has found it doesn't pay to trust to memory. For the past eight years he has used the postal milk control service. In 1959 the 40 cows tested averaged about 12,000 pounds, with some cows going almost as high as 16,000. (The Provincial average is about 5600!) In the past five years the herd average has risen by about 2000 pounds per cow and the herd has increased at the same time from 28 to 50 cows.

This tremendous increase in the production has not occurred by chance. Mr. Larose believes that the weakest point of 75% of the farms in this Province is the live-stock. If a cow on the Larose farm fails to produce 8,000 pounds a year, out she goes! The new Commander considers that to operate

a successful dairy farm the production of each cow should be weighed and he says: "Find out what each cow gives. If she doesn't produce to your standards and yet you cannot afford to do away with the cow, then don't keep the calf." And he has followed this principle. Cows are rigorously culled. They are given a fair opportunity to produce, however.

#### Stresses Good Pastures

The two 15' x 40' silos on the farm are filled with silage each year; one with corn and the other with grass silage. They also have good pasture available. In the past few years all fields have been drained, either with open ditches or with tile. A six-year rotation

has been practised — two years cultivation, two years hay and two years pasture. Some permanent pasture has recently been introduced and Mr. Larose states that this appears to provide better pasture than the six-year rotation.

To keep the pastures producing they are fertilized every year and mowed twice a year to cut down weeds and to trim off any mature grass. They also receive a once-over with the harrows twice a year to open up the soil to the air and to break up manure and spread it around. Last but far from least, Mr. Larose keeps an eagle eye on the growth of the grass in the pastures and never allows it to become over-grazed. Cattle are rotated from one pasture to another and, as Mr. Larose says, the time they

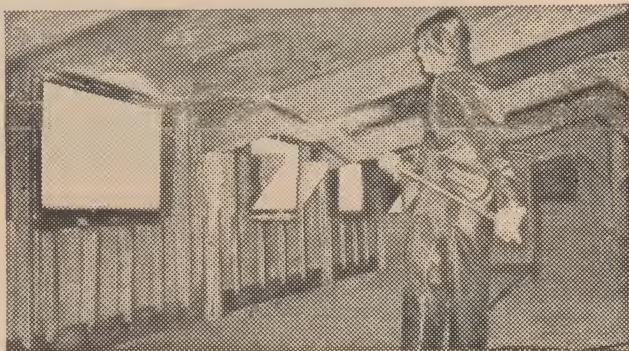


# How Lye helps these top Broiler Men prevent mortality

Norm Lee and Ray Chidley of Woodville, Ontario own and operate a broiler farm with a capacity of 30,000 broilers per flock. One of the greatest hazards to profitable broiler raising is mortality through disease. As a safeguard, they carry out a sanitation program between flocks which consists of spraying their broiler houses with a solution of Gillett's Lye. Since beginning this method, mortality has been kept to a minimum, with not a single outbreak of disease.



Ray Chidley prepares a concentrated Gillett's Lye solution which is poured into a 60-gallon barrel of water for spraying. (Solution should be to the strength of 1 small, 9½ oz. can per gallon of water, and can be brushed on surfaces.)



Norm Lee sprays the interior of one of the 3 broiler houses. Before new chicks arrive, houses have been thoroughly cleaned, then sprayed with Gillett's Lye, which kills bacteria and micro-organisms, safeguarding the health of young chicks.



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can be left on a plot always varies. He keeps a close eye on the grass growth by driving through the pasture every few days. He also checks his herd production night and morning. When production fluctuates more than 100 pounds, it is time for a change.

Recently field management has included soil testing and now alfalfa, which has never grown readily in quantity, appears to be taking in a few of the fields. Lime, manure and chemical fertilizers are used. Drainage has been a problem until recently, when a large ditch was dug across the farm through one of the swampy areas. It has allowed small side ditches to do their work effectively. One wet area still remains to be drained but it will require another major ditch and the co-operation of neighbouring farms. Small open ditches have been graded so that machinery can cross them without difficulty. A knoll in one field which had been a difficulty for machinery and a severe erosion problem has been partially levelled with bulldozers. It is no longer a machinery hazard or erosion problem.

## Manages Woodlot

The 100 arpents of bush have provided much of the lumber for new buildings. The bush also provides firewood for the house and some revenue from logs and pulp. Small trees are never cut unless absolutely necessary for removal of other trees. The Commander says there is now twice as much timber in the woodlot than there was when he started farming, even with the demands he has made on it.

## Buildings Equipped With Timesavers

Two years ago a new dairy was built and a bulk tank installed. Plenty of hot water is available and a very simple inexpensive arrangement allows the dairyman to flush with steam and hot water all milking utensils with a turn of a tap. The milk is shipped to Lowe's Dairy at Lachute which collects in bulk.

A few years ago a new barn was built incorporating the timesavers that the Commander had noted during his previous farming experience. For instance the silos and the dairy are on opposite sides at the middle of the stanchion-type barn and are connected by a cross-walk. Walking at milking and feeding times has thus been reduced to a minimum.

Each manger has been fitted



with a drain into the gutter and a few minutes with a hose and scrub brush is all that is required to give them a thorough cleaning. At various places the gutter is equipped with drains which can be opened to take away water which accumulates when the barn is washed. It takes only 17 minutes to clean the stable with the barn cleaner. Outside the barn the entrance to the pasture can be closed off to provide an exercising pen. A calving pen in one corner of the barn provides plenty of room at calving time or for sick animals.

Well-kept lawns and flowers set the attractive brick house and farm buildings off to advantage. Old buildings which had outworn their usefulness have been removed. A few have been converted to other uses. This summer all the older buildings received a coat of paint, not so much for the competition but as preparation for a family re-

union at the old "home". (Mrs. Larose seated 42 for supper on this occasion).

Winning the Gold Medal came as a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Larose. This was their first try for the coveted prize and the only special effort taken was the painting of the older buildings which was done primarily for the family reunion.

The record of the family in community affairs certainly helped win the Honour. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Larose and brother Leo are fluently bilingual. Edgar Larose has served on the council for many years and is also a supporter of the Union Catholique des Cultiva-

teurs. He has opinions on major farm problems, particularly on the pressing need for adequate farm credit. Mrs. Larose was recently feted by the Diocese for her work in community affairs.

As for the future, well, a building for machinery is needed badly, that other bog needs draining and the fields need more improving. Right now though he has been invited to visit with friends in Florida. He confided that if he has time he and Mrs. Larose plan to fly down this winter. Since he never puts anything off unless absolutely necessary, he'll be there.

Congratulations to the Larose family!

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROMISED FOR DROUGHT- STRICKEN AREAS

The Hon. Alcide Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, has announced that the Provincial Government will take the necessary measures to help remedy the severe shortage of hay which has occurred in certain regions of Quebec, particularly in the Gaspé Peninsula, due to the prolonged drought of the past summer. The Government will make available to farmers who have suffered losses from drought, at a reasonable price, the necessary hay for winter feeding of stock.

The financial aid for farmers which the Government will undertake will include all costs of transportation of hay by rail from the shipping point to the station nearest the buyer. This assistance will also include coverage of a certain part of the buying cost of hay. The amount of the buying cost which the Government will pay will depend on the cost of hay but the Government intends to establish a uniform selling cost of \$15 per ton to drought-harassed farmers in all regions of the Province.

Investigations have already been commenced by the Government to find out how much hay will be needed in the various regions and how much is available. Preparations have already been made to purchase a quantity of hay which can be directed to needy regions.



#### *Ideal brooding method for:* **PIGS LAMBS CHICKENS**

Nothing beats a modern heat-lamp brooding unit to give pigs, lambs and chickens a healthy start in life. Easy to install, inexpensive to operate, infra-red lamps radiate gentle but penetrating heat that warms the young livestock directly — lets them help themselves to comfort. Heat lamps eliminate the dangers of crushing and chilling and promote substantially faster animal growth. Give yourself that extra start to market by using the infra-red heat lamp brooding method. Talk to your Shawinigan agronome today — he'll be happy to advise you.





## FORAGE EVALUATION

(From page 7)

has been fed under standardized conditions. The bacteria which are responsible for the breakdown of feeds in the rumen are isolated from this liquor and then used to inoculate test tubes containing, in addition to given amounts of certain nutrients, a known amount of the forage in question. The material in the test tubes is fermented for 12 hours at a temperature that corresponds to that of the rumen. At the end of this period, the amount of the forage cellulose that has been digested by the bacteria is measured.

Using a large variety of forage species, we have found to date that the 12-hour test tube digestion of forage cellulose is very closely related to the N.V.I. of that forage as determined in an animal feeding trial. Thus, in this method, we may accomplish in one day what would take several weeks if the forage had to be "processed" through animals.

### *The Future of Forage Evaluation*

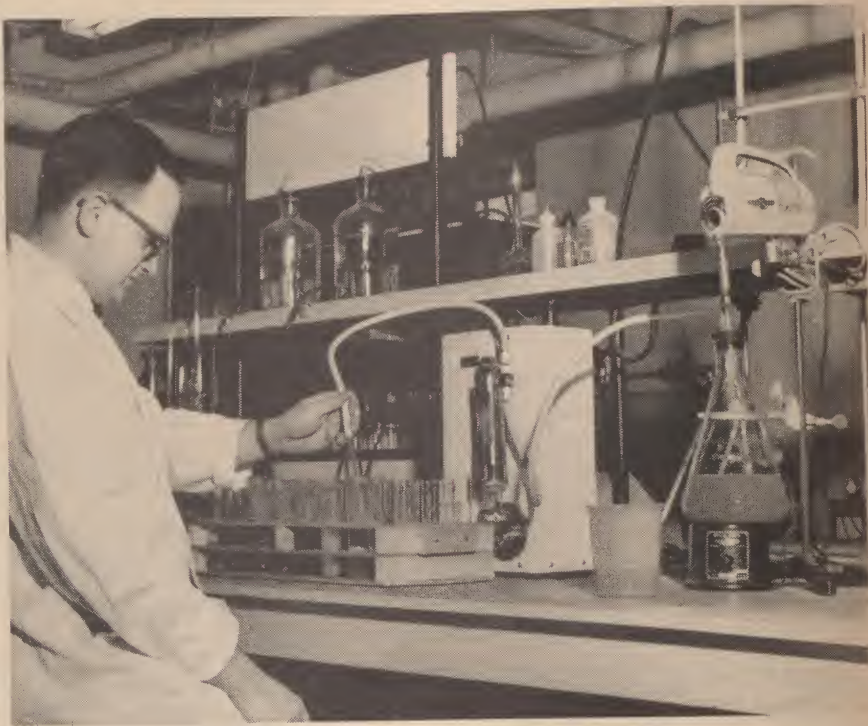
In the Nutritive Value Index, we have a method of forage evaluation which has one distinct and great advantage over other methods in that it indicates the energy potential of forages as offered to the animal as opposed to the energy potential of forages after they have been consumed. However, our research so far has been confined to cured hay crops that have been fed as the entire ration. How would the N.V.I. apply to the various silages or to a hay fed in conjunction with a concentrate? We hope to answer these questions during the next year.

Looking further into the future, it should not be beyond our hope to be able some day to make recommendations of the following nature to the dairy cattle feeder. "In order to most economically produce milk during the winter in Eastern Canada, a forage of the following description should be available for barn feeding. The forage should be of species A, variety B, subjected to fertilizer treatment C, harvested at stage of maturity D, cured according to method E and fed in physical form F. To each 100 pounds of this forage should be added G pounds of a concentrate mixture, containing a minimum of H, I and J percent of concentrates K, L and M respectively."

Obviously much work must still

be done before a recommendation of this nature is feasible. However, the goal is there and it should

provide adequate incentive for the researcher concerned with forage evaluation.



Innoculating test tubes with rumen bacteria to evaluate a forage contained in the test tubes.

## FARMING AS 'WAY OF LIFE' QUESTIONED IN COMING YEARS

**I**S FARMING as a "way of life" on its last legs in America? It probably will be many years before an answer is certain. But there are straws in the wind that would seem to indicate the answer is — yes.

Farms are getting larger, more complex in their operation, and large amounts of capital are required. The American farmer can no longer stay in business on the basis of hard work, willingness, and honesty only. He must have experience and ability in financial management and, what may be just as important, he must have access to large amounts of capital. But we are no more likely to solve the farm capital problem by extending farmers more credit than we are to correct our poor diets by eating larger amounts of the same foods.

A farmer who borrows large amounts for repayment over 5, 10, or 25 years needs to study carefully his farm operation and the contributions the additional money will make to the farm's ability to earn income. How many farmers have the managerial ability to make correct decisions on such matters?

### Larger Acreages Farmed

Farm mechanization has brought about the need for farming larger acreages to make such an operation economical. Mechanization has also lowered the labor needs on many farms. Add to these facts the splitting of farms by inheritance and one is justified in predicting that capital is becoming more and more a critical resource on American farms.

These are figures on changes in capital structure of U.S. farms expressed in 1954 prices: Average volume of sales from commercial farms was \$4,000 in 1940, rising to \$9,000 by 1958. By 1975, it is predicted, this figure will rise to \$17,000. Fifteen years ago \$10,000 of gross sales would yield \$5,000 net income. Today it takes \$15,000 of gross sales to net \$5,000.

One of the more dramatic changes in the American farming picture has been the shift from use of farm-produced products (inputs) to purchased products. Many farmers today, for example, buy certified seed instead of using seed from their last year's crop.

There has been a rapid decline in the proportion of the non-purchased inputs accounted for by unpaid labor. Although in the last



20 years labor inputs declined from 56 to 30 percent of total inputs, labor is still the chief input on American farms.

Investment in land and buildings per unit of production has remained relatively stable during this time, but that for mechanical power and machinery has risen from 10 to 22 percent.

In the past, farmers have financed most of their growth from their own savings. As late as 1940-1949 it was estimated that 90 percent of new capital used came from savings. Farmers today have better than an 85 percent equity in their farms.

### Picture Changing

This picture is changing. It is unlikely that farmers can maintain such a high equity in the ownership of their businesses if capital investments continue to rise as expected. Nor are such equities necessary, or even desirable, except perhaps for a few areas of extremely high-risk farming. It is likely that operators of family farms will adjust their thinking on the use of credit to accept some form of continuous indebtedness on the farm business.

Improved farm technology before 1948 saved both capital and labor. Since then it has been increasingly labor-saving. With the rising cost of capital, it seems logical to believe that farmers in the next ten years are going to be more interested in innovations that are capital-saving.

The high fixed-cost of farming has plagued farmers through the years. It may well be that much of the management of farms in the future will center around practices and methods which will increase the proportion of total costs accounted for by variable costs.

Such adjustment would add flexibility to management and permit farmers to apply production inputs in line with expected prices for their products. It takes a while to grow a calf, or harvest a crop, and this biological nature of farming makes it difficult to start and stop operations and places serious limitations on such adjustments.

— Extension Service News  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

The tops of carrots, beets, turnips, and parsnips should be cut off before the vegetables are stored. The tops draw the moisture and food value from the roots, leaving them wilted and limp.

## NEW OLIVER 110-Bushel PTO No. 270

*Sized Right  
for Big Spreading Jobs*



This is the *practical* size — all the capacity you need for large dairy and feeder herds, to save time in the daily job of spreading.

There's new ruggedness in the big No. 270 — deeper, wider, stronger flareboards . . . heavier side stakes . . . extra huskiness all the way through to take the pounding of power loading, to handle tough, oversized, matted chunks.

There's new power take-off flexibility in the No. 270, too. A new, in-line power drive adjusts automatically to the twists of heavy loads in rough fields. And you can heap up the *low* Oliver. There's no overhead cylinder arch to interfere with loading or unloading.

Rear wheels are located to balance the load, aid traction in slippery barnyards. Self-locking hitch stand avoids lifting. Check the new Oliver No. 270 before you buy any PTO spreader.



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## EGG PRICE SUPPORT CONTINUED

Agriculture Minister Douglas S. Harkness has announced that the price of eggs will be supported for the period October 1, 1960 to September 30, 1961 at an average of 33 cents per dozen to producers for Canada Grade A Large and Extra Large. This is about 83 per cent of the base price.

The deficiency payment program of support for shell eggs that has applied during the past 12 months will be continued. Under this method, the Agricultural Stabilization Board will make a deficiency payment equal to the amount by which the national average price reviewed by producers for the 12-month period is less than the support price.

Payments to any one producer during the 12-month period will be limited to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large and Extra Large eggs. Each producer marketing eggs through registered egg grading stations, or selling eggs to retail outlets as a producer-grader, will be eligible to participate.

The Minister emphasized that to be eligible for any deficiency payment which may be made, producers must be registered with the Agricultural Stabilization Board and their sales reported to the Board by the egg grading stations, or, in the case of producer-graders, directly to the Board.

## EGGS LOST IN RANDOM RATINGS

**R**ANDOM mating within a flock cannot be continued more than three generations without fairly heavy losses in egg production, according to A. P. Piloski of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask.

Records of two strains of Leghorns which were reproduced without selection for five generations were compared with selected stock.

The random matings showed a decline of 25 eggs per bird, the greatest decreases coming in the later generations. Body weights decreased by about five ounces and the period between hatching and commencement of laying increased by about two weeks. Mortality of the flock went up about five per cent. Traits which increased in random matings were fertility, hatchability, the thickness of the shells and the quality of the eggs. The egg size and the number containing blood spots and meat spots re-



Hon. Alcide Courcy being decorated with the Gold Medal at the banquet for presentation of awards for Agricultural Merit.

mained unchanged.

Eighteen roosters from each generation were chosen from all generations and mass-mated to all hens within their generation for the tests. Enough chicks were hatched to keep up the size of the flocks.

## U.S. Authorities Study Canadian Co-op

The United States Department of Agriculture has just published a study of one of Canada's large agricultural co-operatives, La Co-opérative Fédérée de Québec. The study, published in July of this year, was made to inform U.S. Co-operators on the activities of the Fédérée because it is one of the largest multi-purpose Co-operatives

in North America.

The Fédérée is a central of 375 locals in Quebec and operates in three broad fields: marketing, farm supplies, and meat packing. Its volume of business in 1959 was over \$115,000,000. The report suggests that farmers in the United States can benefit a great deal from the Fédérée type of farm co-operative. This is a very significant accolade, coming as it does from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Anyone interested in obtaining the publication should write to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, and ask for General Report 80 entitled "Integrated and Multi-Purpose Operations".

## OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

### Too Bad!

We heard a "Maine" story on the radio last week. It's a bit of "folklore" they save for tourists. Goes this way.

"Seems Cap'n Ande'son had a pet trout. Kept it in a little bottle in his bureau drawr, he did. Ayeh! Cunnin' pert lookin' little thing 'twas too. Got so's it could live outa water. The Cap'n got ta like it real well. Ayeh! Well, one day the Cap'n was crossin' a brook on a little plank with that little trout a-walkin' long behind. Well suh, darned if that little trout didn' fall in an' drownd hisself. Ayeh! Too bad — Cap'n was real grieved, he was." P.S. We accept discredit for changes from the original.

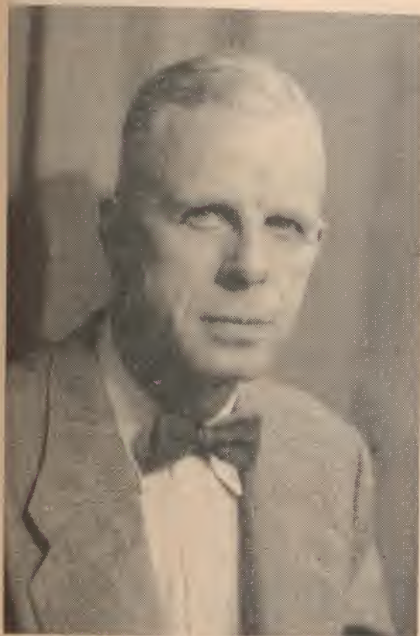


This new swine barn at Macdonald College will allow increased swine research. Barn is 144 feet by 32 feet.



# The College Page

## Professor E. W. Crampton Distinguished At International Grasslands Congress



Fisher's work on the statistics of small samples for animal experimentation. His teaching, both undergraduate and graduate, has always insisted on the importance of a sufficient background of physical and biological science.

His researches on digestibility, and especially on the digestibility and feeding value of forages, have culminated in his work on artificial digestion and the introduction of the Nutritive Value Index as an overall measure of the nutritive value of forages.

Professor Crampton's work has ranged over a variety of other important fields in nutrition, including studies on Vitamin C requirements of human diets, the nutritional requirements of swine, the nutritional value of various oils and fats, and the protein requirements of animals in relation to exercise.

He is the author of many re-

search papers and of "Applied Animal Nutrition: the Uses of Feed-stuffs in the Formulation of Live-stock Rations" and he is co-author, with Professor L. E. Lloyd of "The Fundamentals of Nutrition". He has also served for many years on the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council of U.S.A., and on the Committee of the Canadian Council on Nutrition that is responsible for formulation of the Canadian Dietary Standard.

Professor Crampton's work has been recognized by his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada (1948), a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada (1952), President of the American Society of Animal Production (1950) and Commandeur de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole de la Province de Québec.

Since his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Department of Animal Nutrition this year, Professor Crampton is continuing in his professorial appointment and his teaching and research.

THE many friends and colleagues of Professor E. W. Crampton have learned with pleasure of the distinction of D.Sc., Honoris Causa, conferred on him at a Special Congregation of the University of Reading, England. The occasion of this special Congregation was the opening at the University of the Fifth International Grasslands Congress. Professor Crampton's fellow graduates on this occasion were the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. C. Hubbard, Deputy Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, and two other visiting scientists: Professor I. Darin (Russia) and Professor E. Akerberg (Sweden).

The degree was conferred in recognition of Professor Crampton's sustained leadership in teaching and research in animal nutrition at Macdonald College over many years, work which has gained him an international reputation. Professor Crampton came to Macdonald in 1922 as lecturer in Animal husbandry. He has held in succession appointments as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor of Animal Nutrition and in 1941 he was appointed Professor of Nutrition. Professor Crampton was among the earliest to grasp the fundamental importance of R. B.



Above picture was taken at gathering of Montreal Branch of the Agricultural Institute of Canada held recently at Macdonald College. Front row left to right: Trev. G. Sevigny, Dr. Ernest Mercier, Dr. H. George Dion, G. Montano, Standing: M. Cossette, R. G. Knowles, Douglas L. Paterston, Lucien Lafortune, C. Chamberlain, J. L. Leclerc.



# OUR READERS COMMENT

## HORRORS!

Dear Sir:

Regarding the editorial in September number of *The Macdonald Farm Journal*, may I say that the "Irish Coffee" chocolate bars you spoke of and suggested that there would be a good sale of such in Canada if the idea of such were taken up with the promotional support of advertising agencies, is not only a foolish suggestion but a CRIMINAL one. Think of the children who would get the first taste of whiskey (which some prominent doctors say should be labelled "poison") from eating them, and get filled with the desire for more and more and go on to be hopeless drunkards.

You say "There would be something patriotic, too, about eating such chocolates". What a terrible mistake! Whiskey ruins more homes, fills more jails and insane asylums, in this country than any other things, and our Government has to help maintain and build those institutions. It is also the cause of more car accidents and murders, rapings and brawls than anything else. Yet you advocate bringing into our Canada, already overburdened because of drunkenness and what follows in its train, just what will start the children on the downward path.

As for "improving the health of our citizens" — this again is a claim which scientific studies have proven false.

"Provide additional work for our distilleries" indeed! There is no need to worry about them. They get enough money at the expense of beaten up wives and children, not to mention the cold and often food-empty homes, without us adding anything more to their coffers in this way.

It takes very little whiskey to impair some people's driving so do not be too sure that a few of these chocolate bars would be unlikely to impair driving ability.

The other editorial below with the title of "A Costly Habit" is quite a good one, but did you ever stop to think that many of those careless drivers who throw cigarette butts out of car windows have doubtless had just a drink or two before they started out on their journey, and their lady passengers as well, and those drinks are the

cause of much of that careless habit. You say: "Throwing live butts out in a region as dry as this was before recent rains seems to us to be striking at the very source of our affluence, national and personal." The very same applies to teaching children to become drunkards by bringing into, or suggesting the bringing into Canada of "Irish Coffee" chocolate bars made by "Willwood". Stop and think carefully, Sir, before you make any such suggestion through this magazine or any other. Our children are our greatest assets and it is up to each and all of us to see that only the safest and best is put before them in food as well as literature.

From my childhood up, and I have reached my three score years and twenty, I have seen the terrible effects of the use of liquor and know whereof I speak.

Janet Graham,  
Cushing, Que.

## TOO MUCH DIRECTION

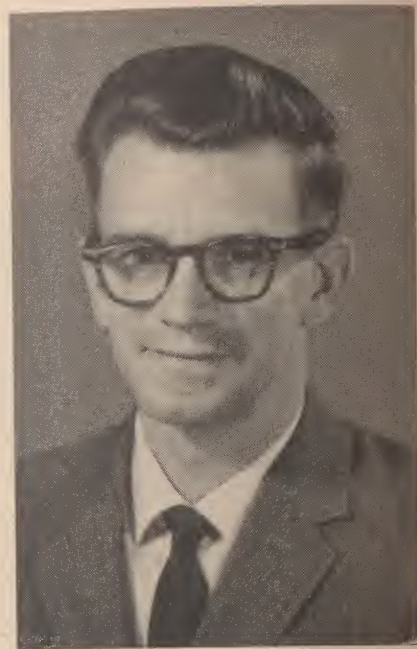
Dear Editor:

With reference to statements in "Indian Convention", September issue: during the past few months concerned groups such as the Indian-Eskimo Association, the Anglican Church and the Co-operative Movement have presented briefs to a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Indian Affairs. The minutes of these meetings may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

All these briefs maintain that no matter how good a programme of development is, it will not work unless people feel that it is their own. In order that Indians regain confidence in themselves and in us, an intelligent programme of Community Development is needed. This means that government authorities and voluntary organizations must work with the Indians to procure a strong community — and to help integrate the community into national life. When Indians say that they have had too much "direction", it seems like a just complaint. The more responsibility they can assume over their own affairs, the better for everyone.

Yours truly,  
A. Meckle, Sherbrooke.

Brisson Superintendent  
At Lennoxville Experimental  
Farm



Dr. Germain Joseph Brisson, 40, has been appointed superintendent of the Lennoxville, Que., Experimental Farm. Dr. Brisson was born in St.-Jacques, Que. He received his B.A. degree from University of Montreal in 1942; his B.Sc. from Laval University in 1946, his M.Sc. in poultry nutrition from McGill University in 1948; and his Ph.D. in animal nutrition from Ohio State University in 1950.

He was awarded an I.O.D.E. scholarship in 1944, a Quebec Scientific Research Bureau scholarship in 1946-1947, and a W. M. Stewart scholarship in 1946. He also held a Quebec Agricultural Research Council scholarship and an Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology Fellowship in 1948-49.

Dr. Brisson joined the animal chemistry unit of the federal agriculture department in 1950. With the re-organization of the Research Branch in 1959, he was assigned as officer in charge of the nutrition unit, Biochemistry and Nutrition Section, Animal Research Institute.

He is a member of the Canadian and American Societies of Animal Production, American Dairy Science Association, and the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

Dr. Brisson is married to the former Marie Yvette Laurence Dalpe of Ste-Marie-Salome, Que., and they have three sons and two daughters.



# THE GOLDEN DOG

by C. CAMERON

IF YOU should go to Quebec City, look above the front entrance of the Upper Town Branch of the Quebec Post Office. There you will see a stone block on which is carved the gilded figure of a dog gnawing a bone. Under the dog is a verse in French which reads in translation:

*"I am a dog that gnaws a bone,  
While I gnaw I take my rest;  
The time shall come, which has  
not come  
When I will bite him who has bit-  
ten me."*

The stone block originally sat above the door of 16 Mountain Street Quebec City, but this house was destroyed in 1871 to make room for the Post Office.

What is the story behind this mysterious stone tablet? Legends surround the Golden Dog like diamonds, transforming reality into romantic fiction. William Kirby, in his novel, *The Golden Dog*, tells a moving story of love, ambition and tragedy. W. D. Lighthall, perhaps inspired by the last line of the verse written under the dog, introduces an element of terrible revenge into his version of the legend, contained in a book called *The False Chevalier*.

E. C. Woodley in his book, *Untold Tales of Old Quebec*, claims that his version is correct. The story goes like this.

The last Intendant of New France was the infamous François Bigot. Through a partnership with the Gradis Shipping and Banking firm of Bordeaux, and by holding shares in the Société du Canada, he was able to control a great part of the economic life of the colony. He imported goods and sold them at inflated prices to the colonists. He tried to compel farmers to sell their produce at low prices to his company. The name given to the warehouse where he and his associates did business was "La Friponne". The word means "swindler". He charged excessive rates for Public Works. He embezzled military funds. Surrounded by a group of men no less rapacious than himself he did much to make the lives of the settlers miserable.

There was a group of men in

Below — the tablet over the Post Office.



Quebec City, however, who protested against the dishonest dealings of Bigot. These men were known as "les honnêtes gens". M. Nicolas Philibert, a wealthy merchant, was a leader in this group. In 1734 Philibert bought the house at 16 Mountain Street. In 1736 he enlarged the house. We do not know when he placed the Golden Dog over the doorway. It must have been after 1748 because that is the year in which Bigot became Intendant of New France.

The placing of the stone was a direct challenge to Bigot. Among his followers was a young nobleman by the name of Le Gardeur de Repentigny. While at a drinking party he boasted of the manner in which he would treat the leader of the honnêtes gens — a man who dared to oppose the Intendant.

And so it happened that at a meeting of the honnêtes gens in the market place Philibert was killed by the sword of Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

Philibert was buried in the crypt of Quebec's cathedral. Bigot was still in Quebec when the English arrived. He was sent back to France and put in the Bastille. Later he was sentenced to perpet-



Above — Sign over door of tavern opposite post office.

ual banishment, and spent his last years in Switzerland under an assumed name. Perhaps in the loneliness of exile M. Bigot had time to think of the figure of a Golden Dog gnawing a bone, and those words:

*"When I will bite him who has bitten me."*

The story given above is reliable except for those parts which concern the Golden Dog. Here is the version of the Golden Dog given in the *Encyclopedia Canadiana*.

The house at 16 Mountain Street was built by a Dr. Timothee Roussel in 1673. It is thought that the Golden Dog was placed above the door of the house by Dr. Roussel in 1685 because the neighbours had killed his favourite dog. Near Roussel's home in France was a stone with the figure of a dog and a similar inscription on it. It seems probable that the Golden Dog of Quebec was a deliberate copy.

The story is still shrouded in mystery. What was the quarrel about? Did the neighbours have a cat or a pretty daughter? In 1871 the old house at 16 Mountain Street was demolished. Only the Golden Dog remains, but he doesn't speak.



# The Country Lane

## TELLING SECRETS

The trees are whispering on the hill,  
Telling secrets to the wind.  
But, mind you! he will spread them all  
For he is wild  
And never knew discretion.

—Ethel E. Mitchell.

\* \* \*

## WIND IN THE NIGHT

Prowling around our neighbourhood,  
Complaining in a thin,  
Unlovely voice, a black-cat wind  
Keeps trying to get in,  
Pushing her sleek, soft weight against  
First this door and then that,  
Until Dawn throws wide her window  
And suddenly shouts, "Scat!"

Elizabeth-Ellen Long

\* \* \*

## AUTOMOANABLE NOSTALGIA

A contrast sad to the open road  
Is a bumper to bumper overload.  
And what about the parking lot  
What price on pleasure is a blot?  
Besides there are wheel maniacs  
Whose swerving speed all caution lacks;  
No wonder we long for yesterday  
A country lane and a "one hoss shay!"

Olive Sanborn Rubens

\* \* \*

## A REAL MAN

"Nothing is more exhilarating than to be in contact  
with a 'real' person; a person far from faultless, but of  
fundamental integrity, devoted to an impersonal cause  
in which he believes."

—Mrs. May Agnes Hamilton.

\* \* \*

He who has never denied himself for the sake of  
giving, has but glanced at the joys of charity.—

Swetchine.



## MISSION IN DAVID

Take the far height  
Take young laughter  
Take all joy  
Following after.

Take the courage  
Born of knowing  
Take the harvest  
Of life's sowing.

Take the rainbow's  
Fairest shimmer  
Take the morning's  
Rarest glimmer.

Hearts that sing  
Will travel far:  
Climb a ladder  
To a star.

— Patricia Benton.

\* \* \*

## THE FIRST FIRES HAVE BEEN LIGHTED

A red maple — which a countryman knows as a soft  
maple — is one of the first lightings of autumn's fires.  
A red maple can be a signal from a hillside or from a  
swamp. Almost overnight it flares above a Main Street  
or in a valley. It doesn't have to ask permission of a  
fire warden or an equinox. The red of autumn's first  
sparks can be as small as the leaves of a huckleberry  
bush. It can glow in a blackberry vine streaking across  
a dry pasture. It can startle cedars and junipers that  
are somber in fence corners. However or wherever the  
fires are lighted, the message is the same.

This year the colors of autumn can be expected to  
move slowly and finely toward their peak. There has  
been much vigor and sap in Summer's leaves. This  
means that the red will be brilliant when it lights a  
tree. Often drought or a hard frost can dull the bright-  
ness of foliage. The leaves curl and drop early. But  
this October a sugar bush on a hillside will be some-  
thing for a man or a bluejay to write home about.

A man can almost feel sorry for a mountain's ever-  
greens when autumn arrives. They must keep their dark  
shadows. No scarlet flames in their branches. No gold  
falls at their feet. A pine or a hemlock, a balsam and  
a spruce, these look just the same as they did in sum-  
mer. But a maple can be transformed. An evergreen  
must envy a maple that can join its colors with a sun-  
set. No matter how many autumns a man has known,  
each one arrives as a miracle.



# BUYING A NEW RANGE?

Here are some points to check:

by Prof. Helen DEVEREAUX

School of Household Science

THE selection of a new range is an important decision for a housewife to make. She should have some assurance that she is getting an appliance which suits her needs and gives her real value for her money. Some of the facts to be considered are:

1. It is important that she select a range which is made by a manufacturer who will stand behind it if it fails to perform as it should. The dealer must be chosen with equal care; he should be a franchised dealer with an established reputation.

2. Major household appliances like cars can no longer be repaired by a handyman. For this reason she should understand the service to which she is entitled. Some ranges are sold with free service for a certain length of time and certain parts may be warranted by the manufacturer for a period of time, but the warranty may not include the labour cost of finding the trouble and replacing the part.

3. There are hundreds of models of gas and electric ranges on the market and the homemaker must decide which one suits her needs. Both gas and electric ranges will give excellent cooking results but the local utility rates and installation charges should be compared. Gas ranges are usually cheaper to purchase than electric ranges.

4. Many kitchens are being streamlined by the use of built-in units. These require some cabinet work which can be done by a carpenter or factory-made cabinets may be used. A built-in oven will save a great deal of stooping because it can be installed at a more convenient height than that provided in the free standing range. The oven should be placed so that the bottom rack is no higher than your waist, preferably 6-8 inches lower. Free standing ranges do provide more flexibility in kitchen planning and take up less floor space.

5. The size of range selected should depend on the amount of baking, type of entertaining and size of family. The extra storage space and work surface found in a large size model range can often be provided more economically by a built-in cupboard beside the range.

There are many gadgets and worthwhile accessories found on ranges today. Choice of these should be guided by the amount of money to be spent and how much satisfaction will be obtained from them. Sometimes you find a housewife who has an automatic timer on her range oven and yet she has no idea how to use it. Obviously this is not a worthwhile convenience for her to have.

6. Many features have been added to provide easy cleaning of ranges. Some ranges have a raised edge to prevent spilled food from running down the front and sides. Elements and drip pans can be removed for easy cleaning. Oven cleaning is no longer the back breaking job it used to be; some ranges feature an oven liner that rolls out like a drawer and can be cleaned from above. Others have replaceable aluminum-foil linings on all oven walls. Removable oven bottoms, sides and electric elements that unplug all help to make oven cleaning easier.

7. Electronic ranges are now appearing on the market. These bake, roast and cook food in minutes, sometimes only seconds. A potato bakes in 4 minutes; an egg cooks in 2 seconds; a 5 lb. roast is done in 30 minutes, compared to over 3 hours required by usual methods. Many foods can be cooked on paper plates that are discarded after use. Foods that spatter can be covered with a paper towel to eliminate need of cleaning oven walls. In order to brown foods a separate unit can be installed in these ranges. Electronic ranges are still expensive but with increased sales of these ranges the price is expected to fall.

It is the customer's responsibility to see that her range receives proper use and care. The instruction booklets should be read carefully and followed. It has been estimated that up to 40% of service calls are due to the customer not following instructions in her use and care booklet. Frequently a repair man, called to repair an oven of a range discovers that the homemaker has not set her automatic oven timer correctly. The instruc-

tion booklet for the range should be carefully filed away where it can be found when needed.

Thus it can be seen that it is important that a range be properly sold, demonstrated and installed in homes and that the user reads and follows the instructions. In this way the consumer will get better service from her range and the manufacturer and dealer will have fewer complaints.

\* \* \*

TO maintain the human body and supply its energy, we eat more than a thousand meals a year. This food must supply proteins, minerals, vitamins and calories but unless the required variety of foods is included in the diet, the essential nutrients will not be supplied.

Canada's Food Rules recommend that the daily menu should include citrus and another fruit or tomatoes; potatoes and one or two green or yellow vegetables; whole grain cereal and four slices of bread; meat, fish, egg, dried beans or cheese. Milk, one pint for children, one and a half pints for adolescents and half a pint for adults, will complete a balanced diet.

\* \* \*

Fifty per cent of school children who need glasses do not have them, surveys show. Faulty vision may be the cause of an otherwise bright child being considered dull at school. Every youngster should have a complete medical checkup and eye examination before starting school and periodically during his school years.

\* \* \*

How about some Instant Bread Sticks to go with that chicken salad . . . or with any salad! Just cut frankfurter rolls or hard rolls in quarters, lengthwise. Spread them all over with soft butter or margarine; then roll them in chopped chives or parsley, chopped nuts, caraway seeds; or sprinkle them with thyme, nutmeg, cinnamon; or brush them lightly with honey. Bake the bread sticks for five to ten minutes in a hot oven, preheated to four hundred and twenty-five degrees F., and serve them hot as can be with your cool salad.





# The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE  
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



## OFFICE HAPPENINGS

Our new Home Economist, Jocelyn King, has returned to B.C. and is planning to take an additional year at university. We are sorry to lose her and are again searching for a Demonstrator in Household Science. Would it be possible that among our membership there is someone who might at least fill the gap until the new 'crop' of graduates comes out next spring?

Many people use our WI picnic areas and some are thoughtful enough to tell us how they enjoyed them. Fordyce branch received such a letter from an Ontario family travelling through Quebec. They especially mentioned the cool shade from the tall trees — so remember trees when you place your tables.

Some people, anyway, think we're a power in the land. After hearing Mrs. Wishart (Ste. Anne's WI) mention the TV and Radio Survey with its accompanying suggestions, her granddaughter said to her as she was leaving for a meeting, "Say thanks to the Women's Institute, granny, for putting Bugs Bunny on at 8 Monday nights."

**SECRETARIES:** If any members are not receiving the Journal, or if their addresses are incorrect, let me know. This is the time, when the mailing list is being overhauled — and I mean overhauled.

How many read the article in the Family Herald of July 28, of the



Chairman of the Associated Country Women of the World Executive Committee, Mrs. Graham Spry signs the Golden Book of Lachute. Standing, from left to right: Police Chief A. J. Whiteway, Mrs. H. Ellard, President QWI; Mrs. Geo. McGibbon, 2nd Vice-President QWI; Mrs. J. Ossington, 1st Vice-President QWI; Mayor Jas. McGibbon; and Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Past President QWI.

P.E.I. Women's Institute who made a real project of 'home safety'? A worthwhile project for every WI.

## OUR FARAWAY SISTERS

From Southern Rhodesia Home and Country on education . . . "A profession only attracts personnel when conditions of service compare favourably with other careers. Too often the Government is blamed for everything that goes wrong. The individual attitude to the teacher adds up to the general. Your personal attitude to the teacher may have a good deal to do with the shortage of teachers."



**M**RS. Douglas, well-known writer, collaborated with the President and Vice-President of the B.C. Institutes, as Chairman of the committee as well as editor, in the production of a most interesting book on the women of the Institutes during the fifty years' existence of the W.I.

Mrs. Douglas is herself a WI member and former FWIC Director of Public Relations. Of the book she says, "I feel privileged to have been asked to write and edit this book, but the Institutes themselves are the real authors of our history."

The name of the book is "Modern Pioneers" and it may be ordered from Mrs. Gilean Douglas, Whaletown, B.C. The price is \$1.25.



Taken at the School Fair sponsored by Melbourne Ridge W.I. Mrs. George Stainthorpe, Agricultural Convenor, is second from right.



## Outline Citizenship

by Mrs. L. CORRIGAN  
Q.W.I. Convenor

"Time alone is irreplaceable — waste it not". If we would put this motto into practice we would have time for all things and could do much for others — help our neighbours and our country and prove ourselves to be good citizens. Adelaide Hoodless gave us our Institute motto "Home and Country", and for that we must work and use our time. Nearly every advertisement now stresses "more time for the housewife", and since the majority of our Institute members are housewives, why not use that time to be good citizens?

Do you know what Citizenship covers? Many things — home — neighbourliness — community interests — National affairs — International business.

*Home* — What do you know about accidents around the home? You would be surprised what you could learn about home accidents and sick care through either the St. John Ambulance Association Home Nursing or First Aid courses. Contact the Q.W.I. office about these courses — perhaps your local doctor or nurse might help your classes — and don't necessarily limit your course to W.I. members — haul in your neighbours. What they learn might interest them enough to make them realize that they can learn so much more through the W.I.

*Neighbourliness* — Aiding and supporting people of other races and religions — taking part in the social life of the community and being willing to give of our time and talents to the extent that even one person in that community may rest at night with the knowledge that in stretching out a hand for help it will not be refused.

*Community Interests* — In giving that help don't forget our Junior organizations in the community — because it is from these junior organizations that our future citizens and leaders are to be drawn — but they do need help in their training — Boy Scouts, Brownies — even one of the highest personalities in our brotherhood of Dominions, Princess Margaret, is helping with this group — the Girl Guides, and Junior Institutes — particularly the Junior Institutes. Don't forget that the girls of these Junior Institutes are our future mothers and it has been said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Surely it is

better that the world be ruled by women than by Nuclear Warfare.

How about a class in the French language as another community project? One of the main objects of the Institute is Adult Education, and that combined with our desire to be good citizens might inspire a course in French. It could be a lot of fun and a big help, particularly in this province which is so predominantly French. If there is no French teacher in the community consult with your school



**D**UE to the hospitalization of the two who were supplying some details about the WI activities of Abbie Pritchard, the following facts were not on hand when the September Journal was printed:

Abbie Pritchard was born at Wyman, Que., in 1883, attended the rural school and later took a stenographer's course. In 1911 she came to Macdonald College for the short course in Domestic Science. Abbie helped organize the first WI branch in Wyman in 1913 and served as President for some years. She was also County Secretary for Pontiac from 1913 to 1933 and County President for one year. She held the position of Secretary-Treasurer for the QWI for many years and was the first Provincial Life Member, and an Honorary Life Member of the FWIC. She attended every Convention at Macdonald College from 1915 to 1960.

Her other chief interest was the Presbyterian Church. She was organist for many years and very active in missionary work.

Abbie Pritchard's page in history was filled with usefulness.

Board who may secure a teacher for you through the Provincial Government.

*National Affairs* — The Canadian Bill of Rights, which we hope can be regarded as one of the charters of our growing nation, is something to re-affirm our dedication to freedom and great ideals. That forgotten race in our country — the Indians — have been given the franchise in the Federal election. Surely legislation of this type should be of interest to our institute members as making our country a better place in which to live.

*International Citizenship* — Here it seems we have a chance to extend a helping hand in the largest sense — particularly through the United Nations — membership continues to increase and literature from this source is very interesting. All citizenship convenors should be provided with a membership in this Association, to be paid by the branches, as they will benefit by receipt of publications (Newsletter, World Review, Monthly Bulletin, Department of External Affairs). The fee for individual membership is \$3.00 and is obtainable from:

United Nations Association in Canada,

25 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ont.

We are coming to the end of World Refugee Year in which our country has played a big part, as I know you all realize from reading of the refugee families which have been brought here, but there is still time to donate to this worthy cause.

*UNICEF* — This is an effort to help the world's children. We can help by buying Christmas cards and notes. Surely, even those who plan for Christmas way ahead could use just one box of these cards — particularly when you remember that the profit from that one box could treat TWO CHILDREN for blindness for one year.

Could you not sponsor, initiate or give "SHELL OUT FOR UNICEF" parties on Hallowe'en? The children love to help as well, particularly when the project is explained to them, and don't forget a treat for them for giving up their own goodies.

*UNESCO* — Under this heading we have a biennial project — the purchase of Unesco Gift Coupons No. 400, at \$10.00 per gift coupon — a project to help the Jamaican Federation of Women, as well as other groups of women solve the question of poverty and ignorance, and prejudice and hate in the



children of other countries. The report of Mrs. Wm. Rempel of Nipawin, Sask., Convenor of United Nations and International Exchanges of the F.W.I., on her trip this spring to Jamaica is particularly interesting.

*Exchange programmes* — Did you ever think of exchanging programmes with a branch in some other country? It would be fascinating to learn of how they go about their work and meetings and learn

about the different countries. We can't all go as delegates to other countries to learn about their way of life, but we can learn a good deal through this media and through letter links with other groups. We are too inclined to think of the Women's Institutes as just a local project. Don't forget that there are thousands and thousands of women in all parts of the world who are also interested in this project.

And last, but not least — our Citizenship project for the Senator Cairine Wilson trophy, 1959-1961. This is to be a scrapbook of a project for community betterment, showing before and after pictures and accompanied by the story. Interest your branches in this project. The provincial competition closes on March 31st, 1961, which gives you a few months to select a worthwhile project, complete it, and then make your scrapbook.

## The Month With The W.I.

THE replies to the Questionnaire on our pages in the Journal are coming in and I would like to urge those of you who have not yet discussed this to do so. Many donations have been made to various causes this month and work has been done at County Fairs (good publicity for the W.I.)

### ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL and DALESVILLE met together for Grandmother's Night. Mrs. John Defeyter, a Dalesville member, showed slides of her recent trip to Europe. BROWNSBURG was entertained by MORIN HEIGHTS at a garden party on a perfect day in the Laurentian Hills. A Handicraft Tea was held, proceeds to go to the Home for Senior Citizens. JERUSALEM-BETHANY was shown coloured slides of Canada by Mrs. Fred Royal. Money was given to Lachute High School for a progress prize and the Education Convenor is to buy books for the class library in Grade II. MORIN HEIGHTS entertained the County President who stressed that the main project for the year is the Home for Senior Citizens. A scholarship was voted to the pupil with the highest marks in Grade 10. PIONEER heard Mrs. Alfred Parker give a sketch of a trip she took across Canada on the "Dominion". Orders were taken for hasti-notes and a substantial donation was made to the County project. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END also gave a progress prize to Lachute High School.

At the County Convention names of all branches were put in a box and each branch drew a name, thus deciding the branch to be entertained by it during the year. This is done to promote a better understanding of our common problems and to get to know one another better.

### BROME:

AUSTIN had a very successful garden party with receipts totalling \$450, and KNOWLTON'S LANDING took in \$368 at a bazaar.

### CHAT-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD enjoyed a picnic, inviting another branch and visitors from the community: result — three new members. A talk was given on physiotherapy for polio cases. DEWITTVILLE also had a picnic and enjoyed games and swimming. FRANKLIN report a "STAR NIGHT": members viewed the U.S. satellite through telescopes and heard a talk on stars, planets and satellites. Proficiency prizes and a scholarship were awarded to high school pupils, and a letter written to the Town Council asking that Stop signs for school buses be erected and

that cars be made to observe rulings regarding school buses. HEMMINGFORD had a picnic. Howick heard a talk on Korea and are buying sides for a hospital bed. HUNTINGDON awarded a scholarship. It also enjoyed a talk on the care of furniture, a garden swap, and a snap-shot quiz. ORMSTOWN report another picnic, a talk entitled "Who Said That Cats Are Dumb?" and a demonstration on the care of hands.

### COMPTON:

BROOKBURY held a school reunion and dance and sent flowers to a member on her fiftieth wedding anniversary. CANTERBURY divulged a "Cure for the Blues" for roll call and then heard a paper on how and why to relax. Mrs. D. Scott was guest speaker, reporting on the Convention and exhibiting articles made at the Leadership Training Course. EAST CLIFTON entertained the High Forest Red Cross Society, held a waste paper drive and planted flowers in the local cemetery.

### GASPE:

HALDIMAND members named a country they would like to visit and gave a donation to a member's new baby. SANDY BEACH saw slides of holidays taken by Miss Gayle McDuff. WAKEHAM had a roll call on "Historical Facts of Gaspé", and sent old clothing to the Salvation Army. Children's gardens were judged by the local agronomer, Mr. Belanger, and four prizes awarded by the branch. YORK had a novel roll call — "Name and Exhibit the Oldest Thing in your House". with one notable exhibit being a prayer book dated 1860. Money was donated to burnt-out families, a strawberry festival held and bulletins ordered on canning and preserving. It is reported that a Q.W.I. Scholarship was won by Miss Carol Palmer, daughter of Mrs. H. Palmer, Gaspé County President.

### GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST held a contest for the eight grandmothers who were special guests at a picnic luncheon held at the home of Mrs. C. Wright. EARDLEY report the donation of a booklet, "Mottoes for Every Occasion", sent from England by the mother of Mrs. Cecil Faris. Mrs. Percy McGibbon gave the members some pointers on food canning. HURDMAN HEIGHTS had a contest, conducted by Mrs. B. Davis, to name 15 countries of the world with their rulers. Mrs. Reside won, with a perfect score. Twelve invited guests were entertained to dinner and twelve dollars added to the funds. RUPERT enjoyed a sewing course conducted by Miss King. WRIGHT enjoyed a conducted tour of the butter factory and feed mill at



Gracefield Co-operative, with Mr. Dan Rochon explaining how butter fat is measured and the workings of a new feed elevator. A picnic supper was later served by Mrs. John McConnery.

### JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE held a lively discussion on the questionnaire concerning the Macdonald Journal and came up with the suggestion that a monthly magazine be published for the QWI, with members subscribing to same. Miss N. Holmes, Citizenship Convenor, displayed an Irish linen tea towel imprinted with a map of countries where our organization is active. The towels can be obtained from the ACWW priced at \$1.50 for two. Fines were paid by a few members, either for not wearing their WI pin or for not answering the roll call, which was to name a member of the Quebec Government. Mrs. E. Blake, Education Convenor, read a letter concerning the dangers involved when highpowered motor boats are handled by minors.

### MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS answered the roll call by telling of something read in the Macdonald Journal. Prizes were voted to the Horticultural Society. A scholarship was awarded to Douglas Kelso. KINNEAR'S MILLS answered the roll call by naming their first school inspector and gave money for prizes to the school. A wedding reception was catered for.

### MISSISQUOI:

COWANSVILLE report that 75 ladies attended a flower demonstration and talk given by Mrs. Cushing. DUNHAM enjoyed a talk by Miss E. Watson on her recent trip to England and Scotland. A food sale was held and prizes given to the High School.

### PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER heard a paper by the Education Convenor, Mrs. McDermid, on "Are the Schools Today Meeting Our Children's Needs?"

### PONTIAC:

STARK CORNERS held a successful food sale, and entered articles at Shawville Fair. Grandmothers told amusing stories about their grandchildren and the community hospital benefited from tickets sold on a mystery parcel, the winner to provide the parcel for the next month.

### QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER heard a talk by Mrs. Cleyndert on "Hobbies"; a film was shown on the "Elder Citizen" and a Labour Day bazaar, chicken Bar-B-Q and dance were reported as having been very successful.

### RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND held a birthday auction and a quiz on "Number Sayings". GORE is making money by holding "Hobo Teas" and donations were made to the Ploughing Match and to a family with sickness in the home. MELBOURNE RIDGE is purchasing folding chairs for its hall. The Education Convenor, Miss M. Kerr, introduced Miss Ruth Lanigan, who told of her experiences as a Missionary of the United Church for 31 years. SPOONER POND had a contest on words made from the word "Education" — the winner producing fifty-five. Round Robin entertaining and Talent Money provided a substantial donation for the World Refugee Campaign. SHIPTON entered a float

in the Danville Centennial Parade, depicting the first local diphtheria inoculations, sponsored by this branch in 1935. This was a successful project undertaken within a year of the Branch's formation. In that year (1935), a member, Mrs. G. Harris, was advocating the humane killing of horses, and is still doing so in 1960. WINDSOR heard an account, by Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Raymond, of a visit to the Botanical Gardens in Montreal and of the vast varieties of woods, African violets and other flowers seen there.

### ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD had two guest speakers: Mrs. H. Marshall, Principal of Victoria Park School in St. Lambert, who spoke on preparing a child for school, and Mr. Solomon of N.D.G. who told of the modern method of reading and gave a demonstration of visual aid teaching and reading with a controlled reading machine.

### SHEFFORD:

GRANBY HILL discussed "Beefs on Education" and GRANBY WEST had a contest on naming Premiers and Prime Ministers. WATERLOO-WARDEN has completed a hat course and its roll call was "Old Things I have Seen Die Out". On hand were newspapers dating back to 1912 and an old Simpson's catalogue of 1907.

### SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT went to Huntingville Grace Christian Home for Senior Citizens for the tea hour. A food sale was held and members served at the Shorthorn Breeders luncheon. BELVEDERE held a flower contest and donated to the Refuge Year, the Optimist Club, and to the Lennoxville W.I. for drapes for the W.I. clubroom. BROMPTON ROAD report a new member and a flower show. LENNOXVILLE heard Mrs. H. E. Blackford, of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, talk of methods of training the children. Each member donated an apron or the material required to make one. MILBY has a new Treasurer. Mrs. John George gave a talk on the various problems and projects considered when she was President of the Home and School Association. All branches in this County worked at the Cancer Dressing Clinic and in the booth at Sherbrooke Fair.

### STANSTEAD:

July and August were vacation months for these branches but work went on just the same. Several branches exhibited at the County Fair and Beebe is to be congratulated on winning first prize. Members from Beebe and Minton assisted Miss McQuat with her demonstration at the Fair and all County members assisted at a Food and Fancy Work Table. BEEBE has had Travelling Food Sales, and AYERS CLIFF had a demonstration on making "Pizza Pie". STANSTEAD NORTH had a speaker on Home Economics and the way it is taught in the schools.

### VAUDREUIL:

CAVAGNAL held a successful hobby show at the Hudson Yacht Club; there were 55 entries and prizes were awarded for sewing, knitting, leathercraft, etc. HARWOOD members deprived themselves of luxuries and sent the money thus saved to the World Refugee Year. A picnic and a tea and food sale have been held and a donation for library books given to the Vivian Graham School.





THE MACDONALD LASSIE